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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/744,871	07/11/2001	Christian Eisenberger	56/346	8751
7590	11/18/2004		EXAMINER	
Brinks Hofer Gilson & Lione PO Box 10395 Chicago, IL 60610				PHAN, HANH
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2633	

DATE MAILED: 11/18/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/744,871	EISENBERGER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Hanh Phan	2633	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 July 2001.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 14-38 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 14-38 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 · Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/09/2004.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Specification

2. The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout for the specification of a utility application. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

Arrangement of the Specification

As provided in 37 CFR 1.77(b), the specification of a utility application should include the following sections in order. Each of the lettered items should appear in upper case, without underlining or bold type, as a section heading. If no text follows the section heading, the phrase "Not Applicable" should follow the section heading:

- (a) TITLE OF THE INVENTION.
- (b) CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS.
- (c) STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT.
- (d) INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A COMPACT DISC (See 37 CFR 1.52(e)(5) and MPEP 608.05. Computer program listings (37 CFR 1.96(c)), "Sequence Listings" (37 CFR 1.821(c)), and tables having more than 50 pages of text are permitted to be submitted on compact discs.) or
REFERENCE TO A "MICROFICHE APPENDIX" (See MPEP § 608.05(a). "Microfiche Appendices" were accepted by the Office until March 1, 2001.)
- (e) BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.
 - (1) Field of the Invention.
 - (2) Description of Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
- (f) BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.
- (g) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S).
- (h) DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.
- (i) CLAIM OR CLAIMS (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (j) ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE (commencing on a separate sheet).

(k) SEQUENCE LISTING (See MPEP § 2424 and 37 CFR 1.821-1.825. A "Sequence Listing" is required on paper if the application discloses a nucleotide or amino acid sequence as defined in 37 CFR 1.821(a) and if the required "Sequence Listing" is not submitted as an electronic document on compact disc).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 14-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claims 14 and 25, it is unclear how an optoelectronic transmitting unit comprises an action radiation sensitive layer region.

In claims 14 and 25, it is unclear how an optoelectronic receiving unit comprises an radiation emitting layer region.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 14-16, 18-27 and 28-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kuhara et al (US Patent Number 5,787,215).

Regarding claims 14 and 25, referring to figures 10-15, 19, 21A, 23 and 24A, Kuhara teaches an optoelectronic transceiver, comprising:

an optoelectronic transmitting unit (i.e., LD 70, Fig. 10) disposed along an optical axis (i.e., an optical axis 63, Fig. 10), the optoelectronic transmitting unit comprising: a radiation-emitting layer region (i.e., radiation-emitting layer region 72, Fig. 10),

an optoelectronic receiving unit (i.e., PD 64, Fig. 10) disposed along the optical axis (i.e., optical axis 63, Fig. 10) and is disposed in bridge-like fashion above the optoelectronic transmitting unit, the optoelectronic receiving unit comprising: an active radiation-sensitive layer region (i.e., an active radiation-sensitive layer region 66, Fig. 10) disposed perpendicular to the optical axis and located in a thin membrane, which is disposed immediately in front of the radiation-emitting layer region of the optoelectronic transmitting unit (see col. 21, lines 25-67 and col. 22, lines 1-61).

Regarding claims 15 and 26, Kuhara further teaches an optical radiation shaping element (i.e., lens 78, Fig. 12) disposed between the thin membrane and the radiation-emitting region of the optoelectronic transmitting unit.

Regarding claims 16 and 27, Kuhara further teaches wherein the optical radiation shaping element (i.e., lens 78, Fig. 12) comprises a lens with a focusing action.

Regarding claims 18 and 29, Kuhara further teaches a substrate element (162)(Fig. 24A) upon which the optoelectronic transmitting unit (70) and the optoelectronic receiving unit (64) are disposed, the substrate element comprising an

electrical conductor track and an electrically conductive contacting element between the optoelectronic transceiver and the electrical conductor track (col. 28, lines 54-67 and col. 29, lines 1-62).

Regarding claims 19 and 31, Kuhara further teaches the active radiation-emitting layer region (72)(Fig. 10) of the optoelectronic transmitting unit (70) is disposed perpendicular to the optical axis (63).

Regarding claims 20 and 33, Kuhara further teaches the substrate element has a recess, and the radiation-emitting region of the optoelectronic transmitting unit and at least a portion of the active layer region of the optoelectronic receiving unit are disposed in the region of the recess, and the optoelectronic transmitting unit and the optoelectronic receiving unit are disposed on two different sides of the substrate element (see Figs. 19, 21A, 23 and 24A).

Regarding claims 21 and 32, Kuhara further teaches contacting of the receiving unit, disposed above the optoelectronic transmitting unit, is effected by contacting elements which are disposed on side faces of the optoelectronic transmitting unit (see Figs. 19, 21A, 23 and 24A).

Regarding claims 22, 24, 35 and 37 Kuhara further teaches the optoelectronic receiving unit as well as the optoelectronic transmitting unit are embodied as approximately of equal size in terms of surface area (see Figs. 19, 21A, 23 and 24A).

Regarding claims 23, 34 and 36, Kuhara further teaches the optoelectronic receiving unit is disposed above the optoelectronic transmitting unit and for contacting the optoelectronic receiving unit, bond wires are disposed on the substrate element

between a first contacting element and a second contacting element (see Figs. 19, 21A, 23 and 24A).

Regarding claim 30, Kuhara further teaches the radiation sensitive area (66) of the optoelectronic receiving unit (64) is large when compared to the radiation-emitting portion of the end face of the optical waveguide (see Fig. 10).

Regarding claim 38, Kuhara further teaches the end face of the optical waveguide is disposed in a recess of the optoelectronic receiving unit in which the thin membrane having the active layer region is also located, and the optoelectronic transmitting unit is disposed on a side of the optoelectronic receiving unit opposite from the optical waveguide (see Figs. 10-12, 19, 21A, 23 and 24A).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 17 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuhara et al (US Patent No. 5,787,215) in view of Buchholz (US Patent No. 5,262,884).

Regarding claims 17 and 28, Kuhara differs from claims 17 and 28 in that he fails to teach the optical radiation shaping element comprises an optical gel. However, Buchholz teaches the optical radiation shaping element comprises an optical gel (Fig. 2,

col. 6, lines 20-37). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the optical radiation shaping element comprises an optical gel as taught by Buchholz in the system of Kuhara. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since Buchholz suggests in column 6, lines 20-37 that using such the optical radiation shaping element comprises an optical gel has advantage of allowing focusing the radiation emitted by the optoelectronic transmitting unit and the reflections from the various boundary faces and air gaps which cause a loss of efficiency can be avoided.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hanh Phan whose telephone number is (571)272-3035.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Chan, can be reached on (571)272-3022. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-4700.



Hanh Phan

Primary Examiner

11/09/2004